MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.

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MD TAMS JOURNAL is published four times a year by the Maryland Token and Medal Society, Inc., P. O. Box 644, Gambrills, MD 21054-0644. Meetings are held at various coin shows and conventions throughout the year. See information on future meetings elsewhere in this issue.

MEMBERSHIP

REGULAR: Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character.

JUNIOR: Applicants must be from 10 to 18 years of age and of good moral character. A parent or guardian **MUST** sign application.

ORGANIZATIONS: Interested clubs; societies; museums; research groups; etc., may apply for membership.

DUES: Dues for Regular, Junior and Organizational membership are $10.00 per year. Life Membership $200.

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IN THIS ISSUE

3 - President's Message
4 - Randall & Co. – Jane Sears
8 - Exonumia Vs. Junk – W. Wallace Stone
10. - Baltimore's Philantropists –Part 6
John Goucher – Millard Hajek
13 - Baltimore's Philantropists – Part 7
Moses Sheppard – Millard Hajek
14 - Baltimore's Philantropists – Part 8
Mary & John Garrett – Millard Hajek
17 - John Egar Howard – Millard Hajek
20 - Moritz Pringsheim – Jane Sears
26 - Three Unlisted MD Tokens
W. Wallace Stone
28 - MD TAMS Classified
29 - MD TAMS Forms

MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor. Opinions expressed by the authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of MD TAMS, its Editor or its Officers. MD TAMS JOURNAL reserves the right to edit or reject any copy.

SOCIETY BUSINESS

Correspondence pertaining to the business affairs of MD TAMS, including membership, change of address, etc., should be addressed to Secretary, P. O. Box 644, Gambrills, MD 21054-0644.

The Maryland Token and Medal Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the collecting of medals, tokens and other related Exonumia from the State of Maryland and other areas produce THE MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL. It is strictly a non-profit organization. The Journal is published quarterly: *Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.*

ADVERTISING INFORMATION and RESTRICTIONS:

MD TAMS does not guarantee advertising, but accepts copy in good faith. All advertising should be addressed to the Editor. Advertising copy shall be restricted to tokens, medals and other Exonumia as well as allied numismatic material, publications and accessories related thereto. All advertisers must supply their own cuts and/or artwork.

RATES:

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CLASSIFIED ADS:

Members may place a free 25-word ad. Ads in excess of 25 words, a rate of 10¢ per word will apply.

DEADLINES:

ISSUE	*DEADLINE*	*ISSUE DATE*
Spring	February 15th	March 21st
Summer	May 15th	June 21st
Fall	August 15th	September 21st
Winter	November 15th	December 21st

ISSUE NUMBER 129 & 130...

This is a DOUBLE issue of the Journal with quite a bit more material than usual. Illness among your administrators and editor caused this delay, for which I am very sorry! This is also my last issue as your editor...it has been my joy and pleasure serving as your editor. W. Wallace Stone, who has been a prolific writer for the journal, has agreed to take over and I'm sure he will serve you well. Thank you for the great support I have received over these past 25 years. Please continue your support for Wally. It is your journal and your support has made it the success it has been.

Thank you again for your support and please continue your support for our new editor:

W. Wallace Stone
2661 Greenbriar Lane
Annapolis, MD 21403

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2012

Upcoming Meetings for MD TAMS:

4 February – Swap Meet – Grace United Church – 11am – 1pm
24 March – Baltimore Convention Center – 11am – 1pm
Whitman Coin Show
30 June – Baltimore Convention Center – 11 am – 1 pm.
Whitman Coin Show
6 October - Swap Meet – Grace United Methodist Church – 12 Noon – 3 pm
17 November – Baltimore Convention Center – 11 am – 1 pm
Whitman Coin Show

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The Maryland Token and Medal Society is one of three local clubs that make up the Baltimore Area Numismatic Coalition (BANC). Income from the three yearly BANC coin shows is critical to the Maryland Token and Medal Society. It helps to keep our treasury healthy and allow us to fund meetings and special projects. MD TAMS Treasurer, Bill Stratemeyer, was the BANC Director in 2010-2011 and did an outstanding job and should be commended for his fine work and dedication. Beginning in 2012, BANC will have a new Director, Allen Jefferson. He will be assisted by Bill until he gets the hang of the process and logistics involved. This marks the first time in BANC history that the Director was not a MD TAMS member. Allen is a Baltimore Coin Club member. BANC needs our support so please try your best to attend the BANC shows and support our effort. THANKS to both Bill and Allen! **The BANC 2012 show dates are as follows: 22 JANUARY, 03 JUNE and 23 SEPTEMBER. 20**

The MD TAMS 2012 meeting schedule is also set. We will have five meetings, two of which will be our Swap Meets:

Saturday 04 FEBRUARY (SWAP MEET) Grace United Methodist Church (NOON - 3PM)
Saturday 24 MARCH (Whitman Show) Convention Center (11AM-1PM)
Saturday 30 JUNE (Whitman Show) Convention Center (11AM-1PM)
Saturday 06 OCTOBER (SWAP MEET) Grace U.M. Church (NOON-3PM)
Saturday 17 NOVEMBER (Whitman Show) Convention Center (11AM-1PM)

RANDALL & CO.

by Jane Sears
MD TAMS LM12

Reverse

Obverse

"MARYLAND MERCHANT TOKENS" by David E. Schenkman
Project of Maryland Tokens and Medal Society, Inc. 1986 page 90

R20a MONUMENT / RANDALL & CO / BALT. / SQUARE
MINERAL WATER. / (monument) / CITY HOTEL.
German silver, 17mm, reeded edge (Miller 128) K ($75.00 to 100.00)

R20b similar to R20a
lead, 22mm O (over $300.00)

The earliest listing for Randall & Co. is in the 1840-41 directory. His establishment was located at the corner of Fayette & Calvert Sts., under Barnum's City Hotel, Monument Square. In 1842 he advertised. "All kinds of mineral water syrups prepared and for sale." The last listing with "& Co." as part of the name was in 1845, but Dudley A. Randall continued to operate the business under his name until the early 1870s. Only one specimen of **R20b** is known; in 1981 it sold for $1800.00 at auction.

"THE MERCHANTS CARDS AND TOKENS OF BALTIMORE" by F. G. Duffield - page 81

109. Obv. Above, "Monument" below, "Square." In the center, "Randall & Co. / Balt." an ornament above. Rev. Above, "Mineral Water," below, "City Hotel." In the center, the Baltimore Battle Monument. Brass, silver-plated; plain and milled edges. Size 17.

The firm of Randall & Co. appears only in the directories of 1840-1842, the location of which was in the basement of Barnum's City Hotel, Monument Square. For five years previous to 1840 Mr. Dudley A. Randall was a mead manufacturer at 126 North Howard Street, and after 1842 he conducted the business alone at the location on the card until 1871. He was a native of Providence, R. I. He died February 6, 1881, aged 75 years.

Dudley A. Randall was born in Providence, Rhode Island in about 1806. Mr. Randall and his family came to Baltimore in 1832. He advertised in the June 22, 1839 paper, that he was the original inventor of the PATENT PORTABLE SODA WATER for the past seven years. It could be purchase at the CITY HOTEL MINERAL WATER ROOMS, MONUMENT SQUARE, or at No. 126 North Howard Street opposite the Golden Horse for the cost of 50 cents a bottle. Customers could visit his saloon and purchase mineral water syrups in all favours at the saloon's fountain (syrups were made from crushed sugar and

added flavors). CONGRESS WATER (direct from the Springs), Harford Sulphur Water, his own brew Ginger Nectar (strictly vegetable) and Sarsaparilla Mead a celebrated item was also sold. Larger orders by the gallon or by the dozen could be purchased next door from Levi Long. His establishment was open from April thru September advertising selling a variety of summer beverages, and then the location was rented out to small business for that other period of time. He sold to families, hotels, confectioners, and even for exportation. Purchases were delivered to any part of the city free of charge. In August 1843, he dissolved his partnership from the firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. Members of this firm was Charles W. Bentley, Dudley A. Randall and Paris Horton Keach. He continued the firm with Mr. Keach as Randall & Company. Then on January 1844, he dissolved that partnership with Mr. Keach, but continued the company name Randall & Co., selling his mineral water at the saloon located in the basement level of Barnum's Hotel or at their manufactory at McCausland's Old Brewery, Holiday Street, near Pleasant.

In June 1850, Randall opened up a "Ladies Mineral Water Saloon." He rented the large and adjoining apartment to his mineral water saloon. He has fitted it with comfort and conveniences that would please the ladies. They could enter without going thru the other saloon that was usually occupied by men or men accompanied by ladies.

On May 9, 1871, Randall advertised that he was at this same location since 1833. In February 16 1872, the three rooms that housed the Mineral Water Saloon were for rent. He was forced to sell his entire business because of his age and health. He died on February 6, 1881.

BALTIMORE SUN NEWSPAPER:

1840 November 14 (Sun newspaper)

NOTICE - The undersigned having closed their Mineral Water Establishment for the Winter, hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they are as usual prepared to furnish MINERAL WATER SYRUPS OF VARIOUS KINDS, by the GALLON OR DOZEN, at REASONABLE PRICES. Orders left with LEVI LONG, next door, will meet with prompt attention, where those indebted will please call and settle their accounts, particularly the gentlemen who occupied Box No. 99.

D. A. Randall & Co.
Basement story City Hotel
Monument Square

1843 August 16 (Sun newspaper)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP - The partnership heretofore existing between Charles W. Bentley, Dudley A. Randall and Paris H. Keach, under the firm of Bentley, Randall & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Charles W. Bentley
Dudley A. Randall
Paris H. Keach

Baltimore Aug. 10, 1843

All personal indebted to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co., are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned only, doing business under the firm of Randall & Co.

Dudley A. Randall
Paris H. Keach

Richmond Star, Washington National Intelligencer, Philadelphia Ledger and Frederick Herald will give the above one insertion and charge Baltimore Sun.

1844 January 5 (Sun newspaper)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP - The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of RANDALL & CO., was by mutual consent dissolved on the 31st of October, 1843. PARISH H. KEACH having disposed of his entire interest in the concern to his late partner, DUDLEY A. RANDALL, to whom persons having claims against said firm present them for settlement, and those indebted will make payment to either of the undersigned.

DUDLEY A. RANDALL
PARIS H. KEACH

Baltimore, Jan. 3rd, 1844

D. A. RANDALL will continue business under the style of Randall & Co.
Baltimore, Jan. 3rd, 1844

1871 May 9 (Sun newspaper)

Mineral Water Fixtures
of
Every Description for Sale
Including forty Copper and Porcelain lined Founts
Generators, a superior Bottling Table,
Arctic and Silver-Plated Drawing Apparatus,
Marble Slabs, Refrigerators, &... all in complete order.

Syrups from Crushed Sugar in all varieties the same as sold at my own counters, at $1.25 per gallon.

Age and health induce me to offer to close out on liberal terms my entire business, which has been prosecuted on the same premises since 1838.

D. A. RANDALL
Mineral Water Saloons
Basement of Barnum's Hotel

Barnum's Hotel ad from Baltimore Directory

Baltimore City Directories:

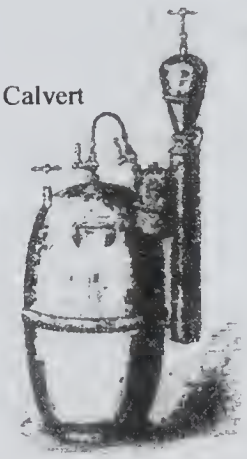
(dw - dwelling)

1833-34	No		
1835	Dudley Randell	mead manufacturer	n Howard St., near Franklin
1837-38	D A Randall	mead manufactory	126 n Howard St., dw 116 Howard St.
1840-41	Randall & Co.	mineral water establishment	cor Fayette and Calvert
	Dudley A. Randall	mead manuf.	126 n Howard St., dw Eutaw n
1842	Randall & Co.	mineral water and syrup dealers, wholesale, & retail (D A Randal & P H Keach)	basement of Barnum's City Hotel, Monument Square
1845	D A Randall & Co, firm of	mineral water	c. Calvert and Fayette St.
1847-48	D A Randall	mineral water manufacturer	10 n Calvert St., cor Fayette, dw 109 n Calvert St.
1849-50	D A Randall	mineral water manf.	10 n Calvert St., cor Fayette, dw. 59 1/2 n Calvert St.
1855-56	Dudley A Randall	mineral water mfg.	10 n Calvert, dw 59 n Calvert
1860	D A Randall	mineral water	sw cor Fayette and Calvert
	Dudley A. Randall	mineral water manufacturer	sw cor Fayette and Calvert basement Barnum's, office 51 w Fayette, dw 59 1/2 n Calvert
1863-64	D A Randall	mineral water	sw cor Calvert & Fayette
1864	D A Randall	mineral water	sw cor Calvert & Fayette
1865-66	D A Randall	mineral water mfgr.	cor Fayette & Calvert
1867-68	D A Randal	mineral water mfgr.	cor Fayette & Calvert, dw 59 n Calvert
1868-69	D A Randall	mineral water	cor Fayette & Calvert
1870	Dudley A Randall	mineral water	cor Fayette & Calvert
1871	Dudley A Randall	mineral water	cor Fayette & Calvert
1872	Dudley A Randall	coal	
1873	Dudley A Randall	coal	59 n Calvert
1879	Dudley A Randall		under Barnum's, dw 59 n Calvert
1880	Dudley A Randall	coal	

D. A. RANDALL & CO'S
Mineral Water Establishment,
Barnum's Hotel,
MONUMENT SQUARE.

All kinds of Mineral Water Syrups prepared and for sale as above.

Ad from the 1840-41 Baltimore City Directory

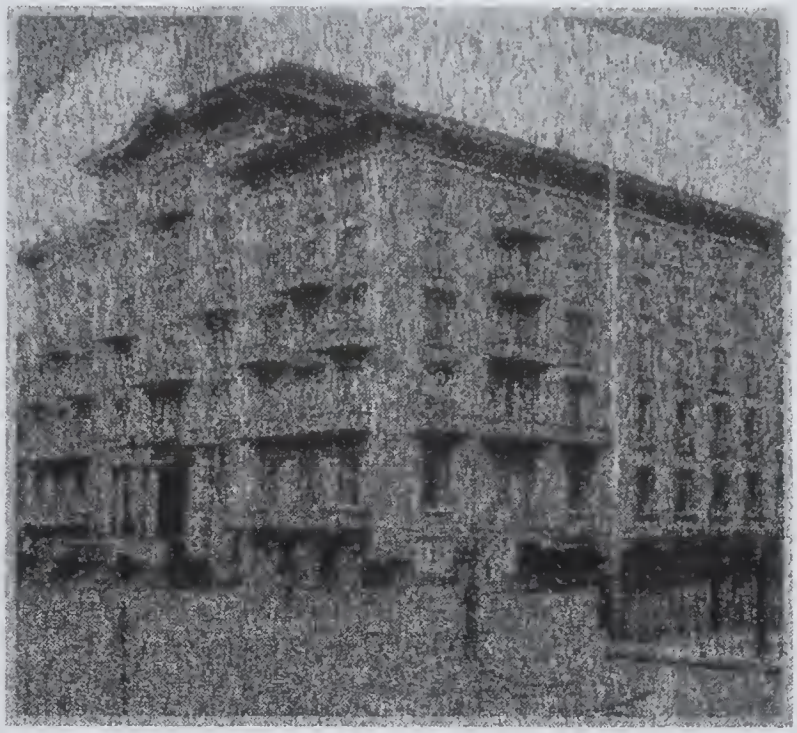


Mineral water apparatus

U. S. IRS Tax Assessment List 1862 to 1918

D. A. Randall	1863	Mineral Water	
	1864	Retail dealer in liquor	Barnum Hotel
	1865	Mineral Water	
	1866	Mineral Water	

Randall's torpedo bottle



Stereo card of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore

Census:

1840 Maryland Baltimore Ward 10
E. A. Randall
1 male (30 thru 39 years)
1 female (5 thru 9 years)
1 female (30 thru 39 years)

1850 Maryland Baltimore Ward 10 July 22

Dudley A. Randall	44	mineral water manfr	6000 Real Estate Value	Born R.I.
Ceila Randall	43			Born R.I.
Caroline F.	19			Born R.I.
Ann C.	16			Born R.I.

1860 (unable to located the family in this census)

1870 Maryland Baltimore Ward 9 June 27

D. A. Randall	64	mineral waters	10,000 Real Estate Value / 6000 Personal Value	Born R.I.
Celia Randall	63	KH	/ 1000 Personal Value	Born R.I.
Caroline Randall	39		2300 Real Estate Value / 500 Personal Value	Born R.I.

1880 Maryland Baltimore Ward 9 59 East Calvert St. June 3

D A Randall	74	coal dealer	born R.I.	father born R.I.	mother born R.I.
Cleia	73	KH	born R.I.	father born R.I.	mother born R.I.
Caroline	49	at home	born R.I.	father born R.I.	mother born R.I.

DEATH NOTICE FOR RANDALL - February 7, 1881 Sun newspaper

Deaths of Well-Known Citizens - Mr. Dudley A. Randall, aged 75 years, died yesterday, at his residence, No. 59 North Calvert St. Mr. Randall was a native of Providence, R. I., but came to this city about forty years ago, and engaged in the manufacture of mineral water, & c. For twenty - five years he kept the mineral water saloon under Barnum Hotel, until ten years ago. He afterwards went into the coal business. Mr. Randall leaves a wife and two daughters, one of them the wife of Mr. A. D. Michael. He was a very precise conscientious man, and for fifty years kept a diary of the principal events and a record of the temperature of each day.

EXONUMIA VS JUNK

BY: W. Wallace Stone R-47

My wife just shakes her head and grits her teeth when we enter a super Market that has a change converting machine. At this point I make a bee line for the machine and check out what has been rejected in the return shelf or on the small counter on top near the acceptance drawer. What goodies await in the rejection area is always a question. Over a three months period I have found the following items listed below .

19 post 1982 cents in such a states of rust, corrosion, blisters that the machine has rejected them. * reduced copper formula by the Mint ,effective 1982

59 good cents

$2.55 in quarters

$2.00 in dimes

5 nickels

Foreign coins were plentiful....

15 Canadian cents

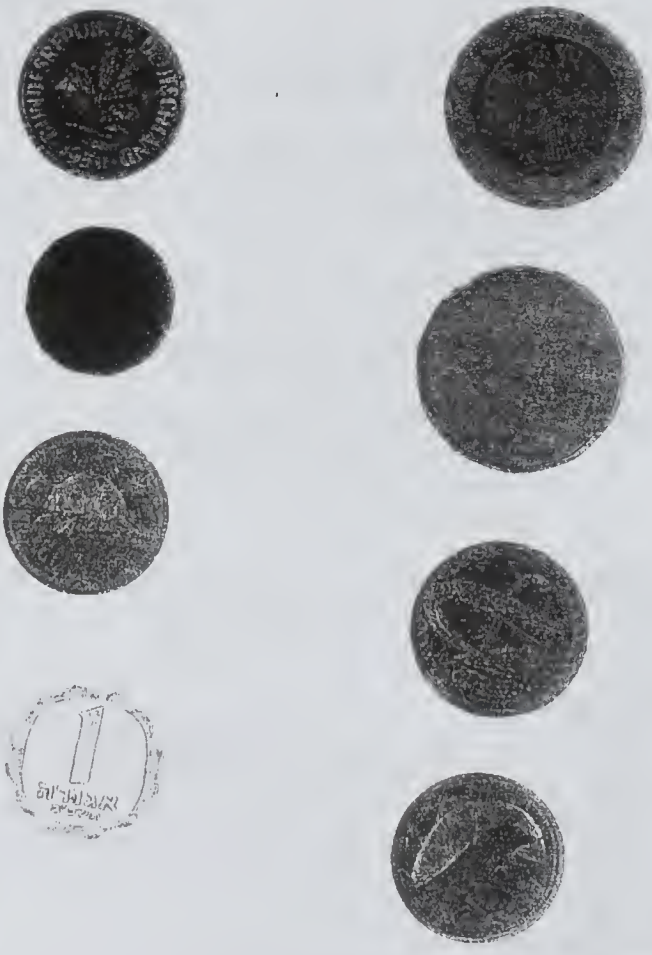
11 Canadian quarters

4 Canadian nickels

2 Canadian Loon dollars

5 Euros, mixed denominations

1 English pound



1 English cent

1 Argentina 1 cent

1 German pfennig

2 German 10 cent, dated 1950

1 Israel 1 (?)

1 Turkey 50 cent, dated 1947

2 Ireland nickels

1 Ireland dime

1 Malaysia sen, dated 1990

Rounding out the rest of the "stuff" is led by 12 buttons of mixed sized (none of which can we use). 10 screws, 9 ear ring's, 7 washers (stainless steel and iron)

5 Maryland care wash tokens, (1 Baltimore, 1 Glen Burnie, 2 Annapolis and 1 From Pasadena, Md.(a new franchise called LIGHTHOUSE CAR WASH)

1 large ball bearing. (9/32")

3 costume rings, 2 children's rings

1 25 year commemorative lapel pin (unknown company or firm)

1 heart shaped trinket from Chicago. Ill.

1 large 38mm brass token from the BEST CO. Chicago Ill. Wishing you a "Merry Christmas !"

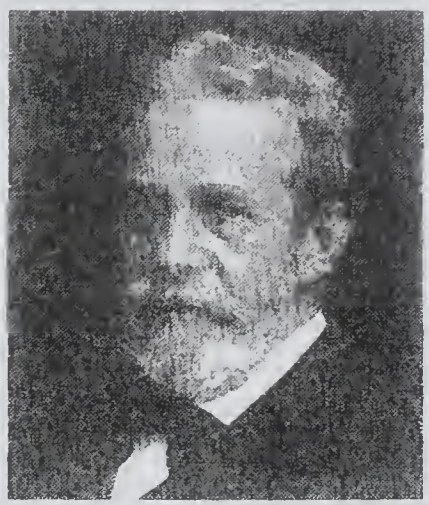
The question is not what but when do I do something with this collection of stuff. To make my wife happy;..... well it was fun any way to root through 4 ½ pounds of exonumia or junk.....your call...which is it ?

BALTIMORE'S PHILANTROPISTS
PART 6

Millard W. Hajek

John Franklin Goucher
(1845-1922)

Goucher College



John Franklin Goucher was born on June 7, 1845 in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania to Dr. John and Eleanor Townsend Goucher. He was raised in Pittsburgh, and attended local schools before attending Dickinson College. He received his bachelor's degree in 1868. After graduation, Goucher turned down several opportunities to enter the business world, opting instead to pursue a career in the ministry. He served as a circuit preacher for several years for the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore Conference, before receiving his own church in Baltimore.

Goucher married Mary Cecilia Fisher on December 24, 1877. They divided their time between the Baltimore Conference and traveling the world to establish missionary schools in China, Japan, Korea, and India. In 1885, ministers Dr. John Goucher and John B. Van Meter with the assistance of Goucher's wife Mary Ceilia Fisher Goucher provided generous financial support for the establishment of a women's college in Baltimore. From 1890 to 1908, he served as the second president of that college. Originally called The Women's College of Baltimore the trustees of the college reorganized in 1910, and they chose to name the institution Goucher College in his honor. John Franklin Goucher died on July 19, 1922 at Pikesville, Maryland.

Goucher College, at Towson, Maryland, formerly at Baltimore; Inc. 1885, opened 1888 by Methodists as a college for women is a private, coeducational since 1987. It is named after John Franklin Goucher (president of the college, (1890-1908) and his wife, Mary Ceilia Fisher, who were among the founders.

Mary Fisher Hall

The first building is named for Mary Cecilia Fisher Goucher, the wife of John Goucher and co-founder of the college. Mary Fisher was born on March 22, 1850. She was well educated in a time when young women were not afforded that privilege and she wished to help others gain knowledge that could benefit their lives. Her marriage to John Goucher was "a union of vision and wealth and rendered large planning and high achievemcnt possiblc." She was the honorary member of the class of 12901 and the whole campus mourned her death in 1902.

Illustrated here is a medal celebrating the 75TH anniversary of Goucher College

Image courtesy of A. Vernon Taylor

OBVERSE: JOHN FRANKLIN GOUCHER / bust profile facing right of Goucher

REVERSE: GOUCHER COLLEGE / Goucher College Seal / to left of seal, 1885, to right of seal, 1960 / 75TH ANNIVERSARY

METAL: bronze **SIZE:** 65mm (2 ½ inches)

SHAPE: round

In 1960 Hans C. Schuler was commissioned to design the 75th anniversary medal for Goucher College, originally established by John Franklin Goucher in 1885 as the Women's College of Baltimore. The 2 ½ -inch bronze medal, struck by Medallic Art Company, bears on its obverse a high-relief profile of Dr. Goucher and the reverse the Goucher College seal

Lovely Lane Church
The Mother Church of American Methodism

Lovely Lane Meeting House, Baltimore, Maryland
Artist: Ruckle, Thomas Cole, 1811-1891

The original Lovely Lane Meeting House was built in 1774. Ten years later (1784), the Methodist Societies hosted the famous Christmas Conference of Methodist preachers at Lovely Lane Meeting House, where a new denomination was born: the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United states of America.

In 1786, the Lovely Lane congregation relocated to nearby Light Street, and the original site was later occupied by the Merchants Club, whose building now houses the Baltimore International College (now 206 E. Redwood St.)

Today the Lovely Lane name is kept alive by the continuing congregation, formerly First Methodist Church, and now again Lovely Lane United Methodist Church. The present building that houses the Lovely Lane Methodist Church was designed by Stanford White in 1882 as a Centennial Monument to the founding of American Methodism. By the mid-1970's, the church had fallen into disrepair and the turn-of-the-century heating and electrical systems had become inadequate.

The Lovely Lane Methodist Church ©Photographs by Brandon Bartoszek2200 Saint Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland

A large-scale renovation was undertaken in the 1980's to fix the problems and modernize the church. Donations to the project of at least $250 received the medal, illustrated here, as a token of appreciation. Hans C. Schuler designed the 1984 dated medal which commemorates the Asbury-Goucher Society which led the restoration of this historic church

OBVERSE: ASHURY - GOUCHER SOCIETY / bust profiles left of FRANCIS ASBURY and JOHN FRANKLIN GOUCHER / TO RESTORE LOVELY LANE

REVERSE: THE CENTENNIAL MONUMENT / current church building with prominent tower, to left in three lines, LOVELY LANE CHURCH, to right, 1884 – OF AMERICAN METHODISM

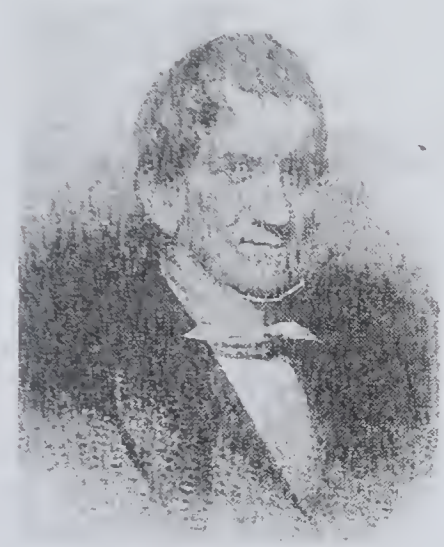
METAL: bronze **SIZE:** 65mm (3 inches) **SHAPE:** round

REFERENCES: The Medallic Art of Baltimore Sculptors Hans Schuler & Hans C. Schuler, by A. Vernon Taylor
http://deila.dickinson.edu/theirownwords/author/GoucherJ.ntm
High Beam encyclopedia
http://www.sacred-destinations.com/usa/baltimore-lovely-lane-methodist-church.htm
http://www.lovelylane.net/about/history.html

BALTIMORE'S PHILANTHROPISTS
PART 7

Millard W. Hajek

MOSES SHEPPARD
(1771-1857)



Moses Sheppard was a Baltimore businessman, a friend (Quaker), a philanthropist, and founder of the now Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1771, Sheppard's family, loyal to England, lost a great majority of its property during the Revolutionary War, because of this he had to fend for himself at a young age. Sheppard began working as an errand boy and clerk for a merchant, John Mitchell. Within a few years he became a partner with Mitchell, eventually taking over the business upon Mitchell's death, a business he retired from in 1832.

Like many Quakers of the time, he was active in the abolition movement and an active supporter of the Protective Society of Maryland to protect free Negroes, the American Antislavery Society, and the Society of Friends Indian Affairs Committee.

In Baltimore, as well as being a prominent merchant, Sheppard was also commissioner of the prison. Through his activity Sheppard became aware of the inhumane treatment accorded persons with mental illnesses or "lunatics" as they were called. Appalled by this treatment, and in accordance with the ideas of the Society of Friends, Sheppard sought to improve conditions for those suffering from mental illness.

Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital

In 1851, he was visited by prominent social reformer Dorothea Lynde Dix, who enlisted Sheppard in her effort to establish a state institution for the humane care of the insane. Sheppard approached and obtained a charter from the Maryland General Assembly for the construction of an asylum to be located on a 340 acre farm in Towson, Maryland, just north of Baltimore. This facility, though, would be private, and not a state run institution.

Sheppard stipulated that following: "Courteous treatment and comfort of all patients; that no patient was to be confined below ground; all were to have privacy, sunlight and fresh air, the asylum's purpose was to curative, combining science and experience for the best possible results; and that only income, not principal would be used to build and operate the asylum." Because of the financial restrictions that Sheppard put in place the asylum would not open until 1891, almost 34 years after Sheppard's death.

The future of Sheppard Asylum was greatly enhanced by an endowment from wealthy merchant and philanthropist Enoch Pratt, who upon his death in 1896 at his summer residence

Tivoli, stipulated that his bequest be used to complete construction of the Sheppard Asylum, enlarge the facility to house 200 additional patients, serve the indigent, and that the name of the institution be changed to The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital/ All of his conditions were met and the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital remains in operation today as the hospital component of the behavioral health provider, Sheppard Pratt Health System.

REFERENCES: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Anchestry.com
http://famousamericans.net/mosessheppard
http:///www.sheppardpratt.org

BALTIMORE'S PHILANTHROPISTS
Part 8

Millard W. Hajek

MARY ELIZABETH GARRETT
(1854-1915)
&
JOHN WORK GARRETT
(1820-1884)

Mary Elizabeth Garrett was born on March 5 , 1854 in Baltimore to Rachel Anne Harrison Garrett and John Work Garrett. She was the youngest child and only daughter after three sons: Henry, Robert, and Thomas Harrison. A giant in shipping and transport, John Work Garrett was the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Numismatists are quite familiar with the Garrett name since he amassed one of the greatest coin collections of that era. She was brought up in an opulent mansion on Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore. In the mid-to-late nineteenth century, Mary Elizabeth Garrett's father was one of the most influential men in the country. Mary Elizabeth Garrett learned early how to use her great wealth to advance women's causes in much the same way that her grandfather and her father had built their financial and railroad empires: through clarity of vision, effective strategy, perseverance and, not lease, seizing opportunities at the right time.
Through her father's involvement with both George Peabody and Johns Hopkins, Mary Elizabeth Garrett was also exposed from an early age to the example of personal philanthropy. She grew up with the conviction that her wealth carried an obligation to help those who were less fortunate.

John Work Garrett

She also learned firsthand through her father and his associates how carefully targeted philanthropy was able to effect social change.

Her father became active in philanthropic causes largely through the influences of George Peabody. Dedicated to using his fortune to improving society, Peabody was a driving force in nineteenth-century philanthropy. He and Garrett were especially drawn to charities that provided opportunities for the underprivileged

to help themselves. One of Garrett's major contributions was toward the construction of a YMCA building in Baltimore. His most significant role in philanthropy, though, was that of a steward. He urged Peabody to intercede with John Hopkins to advise that he make a philanthropic gift of his large fortune. In 1867, when Hopkins endowed and incorporated the university and hospital that bear his name, he selected Garrett to serve as a trustee of both institutions. When her father died in 1884, Mary Elizabeth Garrett inherited a fortune – nearly two million and three lavish estates. She was not only one of the wealthiest women in the United States, but also one of the largest female landowners in the country. When she inherited her massive fortune, she vowed to use her money, as she wrote, "to help women" by removing some of the obstacles that had stood in her way.

Garrett had the good fortune to count among her friends a group of intellectually curious young women with progressive leanings. Most of the women came from Quaker backgrounds. They became known as the "Friday Evening" , so named for their bi-weekly meetings at each other's homes. As a group and on their own, they would effect great change over the next half-century. The group included M. Carey Thomas, Mamie Gwinn, Elizabeth "Bessie" King, and Julia Rogers. The fathers of all but Julia Rogers served as trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, Johns Hopkins Hospital, or both. This period of Garrett's life, from 1885-1895 provided incubation for ideas on how to help women achieve independence and autonomy.

With Garrett's financial backing, the group of friends started the Bryn Mawr School for girls in 1885. The name, Bryn Mawr, was chosen to connote the excellence represented by the Bryn Mawr College of Pennsylvania which had already established itself as one of the finest women's colleges in the country. A schoolhouse near the new Johns Hopkins University campus in downtown Baltimore was selected as the first site of the school. Shortly after its founding, Garrett made plans to erect a new state-of-the-art building for the Bryn Mawr School, which she personally financed for $500,000.

Garrett and the "Friday Evening" group next turned their attention on ways to provide opportunities for women at the Johns Hopkins University. The women of the "Friday Evening" formed the Women's Medical School Fund Committee in response to a nation-wide appeal for philanthropic assistance by University president D. C. Gilman. Proposing to raise $100,000 for the endowment of the medical school if the trustees would agree to admit women on the same terms as men, the committee embarked upon a major public relations effort to promote medical education for women. When they finished, the Johns Hopkins University – and medical education in the United States – would never be the same.

After placing Bryn Mawr and the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine on firm footing, Garrett turned her attention to the suffrage movement attaining a national office and counting among her friends Anna Howard Shaw, Julia Ward Howe, and Susan B. Anthony. Under her influence, the national convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was held in Baltimore in 1906. Garrett's gifts to the suffrage movement ranged from $10,000-$20,000 annually throughout the last decade of her life.

Garrett died at Bryn Mawr College in 1915, five years before the passage of the nineteenth Amendment giving women the right to vote. She was buried in Baltimore's Green Mount Cemetery, just feet away from her father's great friend, Johns Hopkins, whose medical school she helped to shape.

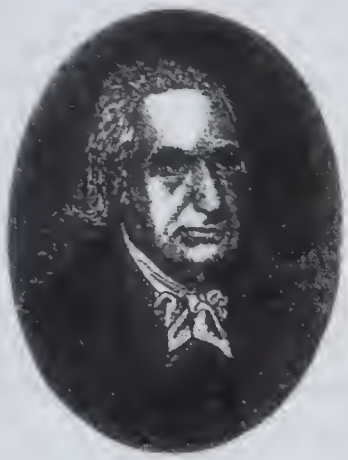
Perhaps Mary Elizabeth Garrett's most generous gift was in giving other women that which she had been denied. She might have kept her great wealth for herself. Yet she chose to share her good fortune and her vision for women's place in society to create new opportunities for women. Today, the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine moves forward as an affirmation of her philanthropy and her work to ensure that women have the same educational opportunities as men, and that the school set and maintain standards of excellence.

REFERENCES: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/garrett/biography.htm
http;//www.medicalarchives.jhmi.edu/garrett/chronology.htm

JOHN EGAR HOWARD (1752-1827)

MILLARD HAJEK

BIOGRAPHY



JOHN EAGER HOWARD

John Egar Howard was born at "Belvedere" in Baltimore County, Maryland, June 4, 1752. He was second in command of the Fourth Maryland Regiment in the battle of Germantown, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment in 1779, and subsequently was a Colonel in the Continental Army, and distinguished himself by his bravery and skill at the Battle of Cowpens, Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs; in the last battle commanding the Second Maryland Regiment. After the close of the Revolution he was Governor of Maryland, 1789-1792, and was offered the position of Secretary of War by Washington, which he declined. When the attitude of the French Directory led the United States to consider formation of a Provisional Army, in 1798, Washington who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief, nominated him as Brigadier-General. He served as United States Senator, 1796-1803. His death occurred October 12, 1827, at Baltimore. His middle name is frequently spelled Eager.

NOTE: The American Revolution or Revolutionary War was fought between Great Britain and her colonies in North America (1775-1783) by which the colonies won independence and later became the United States.

JOHN EGAR HOWARD MEDALS

The collecting of early American medals can offer a challenge to the astute collector with a keen eye. A casual view of the **John Egar Howard** medals shown here are a prime example. One must observe the edge marks, planchet thickness, and modest changes to the die like the addition of REPRODUCTION 1881 on some of the medals to help establish a relative date for their minting. Thus, these modest changes make each medal a significant step in tracing its history of origin.

CHRONOLOGY

1781 **John Egar Howard** so distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War that he was awarded the silver medal by Act of Congress dated March 9, 1781.

1789 A note in Julian's book states that, "According to Clain-Stefanelli, the original silver medal was struck in 1789."

Prior 1841 A bronze medal was struck at the Paris Mint on a relatively thin planchet from the original Paris Mint dies with no edge mark which means it must have been struck prior to 1841. The thin planchet thickness is 2.5 mm versus the normal planchet of 3.5 mm and the medal is 46 mm in diameter.

Circa 1845-1860 A silver medal was struck at the Paris Mint from the original dies engraved by the Paris Mint. It has an edge mark **"ARGENT with cornucopia"** and is 46 mm in diameter.

A bronze medal was struck at the Paris Mint from the original dies. It has an edge mark **"CUIVRE a hand, pointing finger"** and is 46 mm in diameter. Julian # MI-9

1861 All of the "Revolutionary Medals" except one (for Major Henry Lee) were executed in Paris. The Paris officials declined to sent the dies for this group of Revolutionary medals to the United States Mint. Thus, the dies for the Howard medal being kept in Paris, the United States Mint was unable to strike the medals for sale when the Mint began mass strikings in 1861.

1862 Director of the Mint Pollock ordered twenty **John Egar Howard** medals struck in Paris and sent to Philadelphia in March, 1862. There was little demand from collectors for these medals and the twenty specimens lasted for six years.

1868 In 1868 the Mint Chief Engraver, James B. Longacre prepared a set of Howard dies, presumably by the same process as those for the Washington Before Boston medal. Using the bronze French medal as a hub, the obverse and reverse designs were punched into a pair of gunmetal dies. This transfer did not include the lettering and it had to be punched in separately.

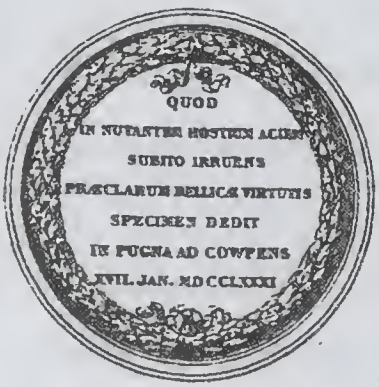
1879 The reverse die became useless through use and was replaced in June, 1879.

1881 This bronze medal was struck from United States Mint dies when the obverse die was replaced in 1881. It has no edge mark and in the exergue, **REPRODUCTION 1881** and is 45 mm in diameter.

1976 In concert with the Bicentennial Celebration of the United States (1776-1976), the United States Mint issued a series of "America's First Medals"in pewter from the Revolutionary War including the seventh medal for **Lt. Col. John E. Howard.** The medal is 38 mm in diameter.

CURRENT A medal in light bronze similar to the medal with **REPRODUCTION 1881** in the exergue is currently available from the United States Mint as catalog number 404 and is 45 mm in diameter.

RARIETY: "Most of the medals struck at the Mint prior to 1892 must be considered, at best, **very scare to rare.** No medal of the pre-1892 period should be considered common in the modern sense of being able to find a specimen without the slightest difficulty." (R. W. Julian)



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN EGAR HOWARD MEDALS

OBVERSE: Howard, on horseback, pursuing an enemy with Victory flying overhead. Legend JOH. HOWARD LEGIONIS PEDITUM PRAEFECTO above, in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA (THE AMERICAN CONGRESS TO JOHN EAGER HOWARD, COMMANDER OF AN INFANTRY REGIMENT). DUVIV to lower left.

REVERSE: QUOD IN NUTANTEM HOSTIUM ACIEM SUBITO IRRUENS PRAECLARUM BELLICAE VIRTUTIS SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS XVII JAN MDCCLXXXI (BECAUSE, RUSHING SUDDENLY ON THE WAVERING LINE OF THE FOE, HE GAVE A BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF MARTIAL COURAGE AT THE BATTLE OF COWPENS JANUARY 17, 1881) all within a wreath of laurel.

SIZE: 46 mm **METAL:** Silver and Bronze

EDGE LETTERING: Silver medal, **"ARGENT with cornucopia"**
Bronze medal, **"CUIVRE hand, finger pointing"**

ENGRAVER: Pierre Simon DuVivier, Paris dies, 1781
James B. Longacre, United States Mint dies, 1868

REFERENCE: Julian #MI-9, BETTS #595.

REFERENCES: Medals of the United States Mint, The First Century 1792-1892
By: R. W. Julian (Julian MI-9, page 121)

American Colonial History Illustrated By Contemporary Medals
By: C. Wyllys Betts (Betts #595, page 281)

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, Howard, John Eager

Moritz Pringsheim

By Jane Sears
Maryland TAMS LM12

Obverse

Reverse

MARYLAND MERCHANT TOKENS written by David E. Schenkman and published by the Maryland Token and Medal Society, Inc. 1986. Page 89

P120 PRINGSHEIM / *1 / BALTIMORE
ONE / WHITE (within wreath)
Brass, nickel plated, 15 mm (Miller 124) Value 1 $35.00-$50.00

Moritz Pringsheim operated a restaurant at 16 S. Frederiek St. He was also a brewer of Berlin White Beer during the mid 1860s.

Other listings D107, M124, and Rulau MD Ba87

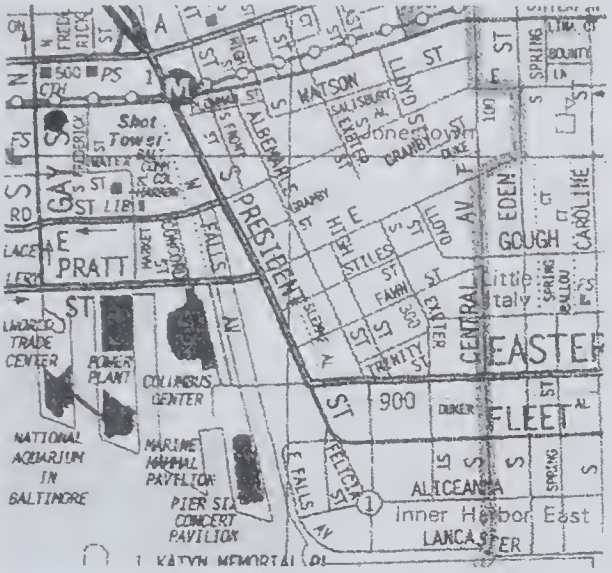
*I believe the cylinder (1) in the center of the token is a tumbler,
since Pringsheim advertised the cost of six cent for a tumbler of his brew.

Moritz Pringsheim distilled and sold Berlin White Beer at his brewery and saloon between 1859 and 1866. I would call this token Civil War, but those in authority would say, No! The business operated 2 years before and 1 year after the war. You be the judge!

Moritz Pringsheim was born in 1827 at Ohlau, Schlesian, Presussen. His father was Heymann Pringsheim and mother Henrietta (Jettel) Unger.

He advertised the beer as an agreeable and healthy drink for the family. Even to the effect of boiling the beer with some sugar, milk and eggs. It would prove to be a cheap nursing - elegant tasting liquid during the cold winter months. Bottles were sold and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

On November 24, 1859, Mr. Pringsheim advertised his Berlin White Beer at the cost of six cents a tumbler which could be purchased at his saloon at 16 South Frederick Street. He also sold "Double White Beer," lager and white beer, ale, porter and cider. Frederick Street was south of Baltimore Street and east of Gay Street near the Shot Tower. It was a very small street in length.



Frederick Street is shown on this Baltimore map.
(●Dot marks the spot).

Pringsheim was opposed to the Sunday Law that prohibited the selling of liquors on Sunday. He advised on May 25, 1860, anyone apposed to that law would find rooms, available for discussing the question, at their disposal. In April of that year, he was indicted on selling "Berlin White Beer" on Sunday without a license. He was fined $300.00. In 1863, The Internal Revenue decided that the weis beer or white beer was subject to the same duty as lager beer or ale.

Between June 18, 1864 and March 30 1865, Moritz Pringsheim advertised himself as an Authorized Recruiting Agent for the war. Pringsheim used the second floor of his saloon as the recruiting office for the soldiers that were drafted for the war and trying to purchase a replacement for their term of service. In 1862, the U.S. government allowed this substitute of individuals. A long as there was a body to replace the name that was drawn in the draft, it would work. Substitutes cost from $650 to $2,000.

As the war progressed, Pringsheim continued to brew his Berlin White Beer. Check the IRS chart, to see the amount of taxes he paid. (Last page of article).

Baltimore City Directories:

1863	Moritz Pringsheim	beer	Frederick St.
1864	Moritz Pringsheim	lager beer saloon, and brewer of Berlin White Beer	16 S. Frederick
1865	Moritz Pringsheim	white beer	16 S. Frederick
	Moritz Pringsheim	Fermented liquors	Baltimore
1865-66	Moritz Pringsheim	lager beer saloon & brewer of Berlin White Beer	16 S. Frederick

The Sun : ***(Baltimore newspaper)***

1859	Moritz Pringsheim	Berlin White Beer	16 S. Frederick St.
1860	Moritz Pringsheim	Double White Beer	16 S. Frederick St.
1864	Moritz Pringsheim	Headquarters Bounty recruiting office	16 S. Frederick St.
1865	Moritz Pringsheim	Headquarters Bounty recruiting office	16 S. Frederick St.
		Lager and White Beer and Porter	16 S. Frederick St.
1866	Moritz Pringsheim	Berlin White Beer	16 S. Frederick St.

"The Sun" newspaper of Baltimore City - Listings for Pringsheim (plus one from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

1859 Nov 23 (The Sun) also 20, 24, 26, 28, 29

BERLIN WHITE BEER

If you want to know what that means
call at No. 16 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., and try it. Cost you only six cents

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM
Manufaeturer of Berlin White Beer

1860 January 21 (The Sun) also 23, 24, 25, 26, 28

BERLIN

WHITE BEER

Is now reduced to five eents a tumbler - There is a small stock of
"DOUBLE WHITE BEER"
on hand, whieh will be sold at the same price to my regular customers.

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM
Manufaeturer of White Beer
16 South Frederiek St.

1860 January 21 (The Sun) also 23, 24, 26 April 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and May 1. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9

WANTED - EMPTY STONE and CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES, at the BERLIN WHITE BEER BREWERY, No. 16 South Frederick Street.

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM

1860 February 25 (The Sun) also 27, 28, 29

WANTED - Empty STONE BOTTLES. Any parties having any of them, in small or large quantities, can find always a purehaser at Berk's White Beer Brewery, No. 16 South Frederiek Street.

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM

1860 April 25 (The Sun)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS

State vs. Moritz Pringsheim, indicted on the charge of selling "Berlin white beer" (in three cases) without licenses also, with selling on Sunday. Two witnesses testified to drinking "white beer" at * Pritzheim's house, South Frederiek Street, on Sunday, April 8th, and another witness testified to drinking a "dyspepsia remedy" there on the same day. The defense produced witnesses to show that the "white beer" was not a fermented drink - that it eontained no alcoholie properties - and that the heading on the beer was produced by the generation in of carbonie aeid gas. The State showed that the beer was made of malt and hops, but that the fermentation, was suppressed in the manufaeture of the drink. Jury out at the recess.

1860 May 24 (The Sun) also 25

WANTED - All those opposed to the Sunday law will find rooms at their disposal at No. 16 S. FREDERICK STREET, any evening from seven o'elock, in order to discuss the question. Nobody interested should fail to appear.

MORITZ PRINGHEIM

1860 June 16 (The Sun) also 16, 18, 19, 21

CONVENTION GUEST and the publie in general invited to eall at No. 16 South Frederiek Street, where they will find a new kind of drink, called BERLIN WHITE BEER, never seen here before, MORITZ PRINGSHEIM, Manufaeturer of Berlin White Beer 16 S. Frederiek St.

1860 September 25 (The Sun) also 26, 28, 29, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6

BERLIN WHITE BEER

Do you like an agreeable and healthy drink? Call at No. 16 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., where you will find the above artiele of first-rate quality.

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM
Manufaeturer, 16 South Frederiek St.

1860 November 19 (The Sun)

WANTED - At the Berlin White Beer Brewery, No. 16 S. Frederick Street, an UNMARRIED GERMAN MAN, to clean and tie Bottles. Must understand how to drive a horse. Best reference required.

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM

1860 December 4 (The Sun)

Criminal Court

Moritz *Prinzheim, indicted for selling white beer on Sunday, three cases. Judgment of not guilty.

1862 November 5 (The Sun)

Criminal Court

Moritz *Preitzheim indicted for violation of liquor laws - two cases - settled on payment of costs.

1863 June 15 (The Sun)

FOR SALE - The GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES of one of the best RESTAURANTS in the city; *located well*; will be sold cheap. Apply to MORITZ PRINGSHEIM, No. 16 S. Frederick Street.

1863 October 21 (The Sun) also 22, 23

CAVIAR NOTICE.

Just received by the Russian War Vessels, delicious RUSSIAN CAVIAR. For sale wholesale and retail

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM

16 S. Frederick St.

1864 February 12 (The Sun)

Criminal Court

State vs. MORITZ * PRINTZHEIM, indicted in two cases for a similar offense (selling liquor on Sunday) Under *curia.*

Pringsheim advertised many times during the war. I put just a few in this article.

1864 June 14 (The Sun)

DRAFTED MEN are hereby notified that I have on hand a number of ALIENS FOR SUBSTITUTES. Apply to MORITZ PRINGSHEIM, No. 16 South Frederick Street, upstairs.

1864 August 18 (The Sun) also 29

HEADQUARTERS BOUNTY RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 16 S. FREDERICK ST. *Bounty paid cash down* I am ready to receive Volunteers for the United States Army and Navy for 1, 2 and 3 years. Every recruit can select the regiment. Call at the old Recruiting Office of MORITZ PRINGSHEIM. No. 16 South Frederick St.

1864 November 15 (The Sun)

ALIEN SUBSTITUTES!

ALIEN SUBSTITUTES!

ALIEN SUBSTITUTES! Procured.

Release guaranteed or no charge

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM

No. 16 S. Frederick Street, Authorized Substitute Broker

1865 August 16 (Illustrated New Age) - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Girard House, Chestnut St. near North

M. Pringsheim, Baltimore - listed as guest in this hotel

1865 October 9 (The Sun) also 10, 11, 12

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS, Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants and Boarding-Houses is called to the use of the BERLIN WHITE BEER - for Table purposes.

By boiling the Beer with some sugar, milk, and eggs, it will prove a cheap Nursing - elegant tasting liquid during the cold seasons **GIVE IT A TRIAL**

Sold in Bottles, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Superior Bottled, Lager and White Beer, Ale, Porter and Cider, for family use and shipping, to be had at the Brewery.

No. 16 S. Frederiek St. MORITZ PRINGSHEIM, Proprietor

1865 October 16 (The Sun)

ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT

SUPERIOR BOTTLED LAGER and WHITE BEER, ALE and PORTER.

For family use and shipping to be had at the Brewery, No. 16 South Frederiek Street.

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM

1865 October 26 (The Sun) also 28

SUPERIOR BOTTLED LAGER and WHITE BEER, ALE and PORTER

For Family use and Shipping, to be had of

MORITZ PRINGSHEIM

No. 16 South Frederiek Street.

1865 December 21 (The Sun)

LOCAL MATTERS

Cases of Smuggling

In the United States Distriet Court, the district attorney yesterday libeled five barrels of Havana eigars in the possession of Moritz *Printzheimer, 16 South Frederick Street, upon the charge that said eigars were imported unto the United States without the payment of the custom house duties thereon.

1865 December 25 (The Sun)

Proceedings of the Courts

United States District Court - Judge Giles

Moritz *Preitheim indicted for smuggling a lot of eigars, valued at $500, recognized in the sum of $2,000 with John M. Berger.

1866 January 17 (The Sun)

SUPERIOR LAGER AND WHITE BEER, ALE AND PORTER.

Delivered to families, parties, etc. Leave your orders at the BREWERY. No. 16 S. Frederick St.

1866 June 8 (The Sun)

United States District Court - Judge Giles

The case of Moritz Pringsheim, indieted for smuggling cigars, was dismissed upon the payment of costs.

1875 September 11 (The Sun)

FOR RENT - No. 16 South Frederick Street. Suitable for a Restaurant and Boarding-Houses, a Manufactory or White Beer Brewery. JAMES BELDEN, over Chesapeake Bank, North St.

* His name above is spelled as in the newspaper article.

US IRS Tax Assessment List (Baltimore) 1862-1918

"On July 1, 1862, Congress passed the Internal Revenue Act, creating the Bureau of Internal Revenue... This act was intended to 'provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt. Instituted in the height of the Civil War, the 'Public Debt' at the time primarily consisted of war expenses. **See Chart** (next page)

IRS Tax Assessment List Baltimore 1862-1918 for Moritz Pringsheim

date	company	Location	Description	Quality or Valuation	Rate	Amt. of Tax	Total Amount
1862 Sept 2	Moritz Pringheim	Frederick St	white beer	4 barrels	$1.00	$4.00	$4.00
1862 Oct.	M. Pringsheim	Frederick St.	white beer	10 barrels	$1.00	$10.00	$10.00
1862 Nov. 2	Moritz Pringsheim	Frederick St.	white beer	5 barrels	$1.00	$5.00	$5.00
1862 Dec. 2	M. Pringsheim	Frederick St.	white beer	7 barrels	$1.00	$7.00	$7.00
1863 Jan.	Mortz Pringsheim	Fredk. St.	beer	5 barrels	$0.60	$3.00	$3.00
1863 Jan. 2	Mortz Pringsheim		white beer	3.25 barrels	$1.00	$3.25	$3.25
1863 Feb. 28	Moritz Pringsheim	South Frederick St.	white beer	4 barrels	$1.00	$4.00	$4.00
1863 Mar.	Mortz Pringsheim	Fredk. St.	white beer	5 barrels	$0.60	$3.00	$3.00
1863 April	Moritz Pringsheim		white beer	8 barrels	$0.60	$4.80	$4.80
1863 May	Morte Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick	Retail dealer in liquors			$13.33	$30.00
1863 May	Morte Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick	brewer	500 barrels		$16.67	
1863 May	M. Pringsheim	Frederick St.	beer	7 barrels	$0.60	$4.20	$4.20
1863 June	M. Pringsheime	19 Fredk.	beer	6 barrels	$0.60	$3.60	$3.60
1863 July	M. Pringsheim	19 Fredk.	Manf. white beer	7 barrels	$0.60	$4.20	$4.20
1863 Sept	Morte Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick	brewer	500 barrels		$16.67	
1863 Sept	Morte Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick	Retail dealer in liquors		$0.60	$13.33	$30.00
1863 Oct.	M. Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick	white beer	5 barrels	$0.60	$3.00	$3.00
1863 Nov.	Mortz Pringsheim	10 Fredk.	beer	5 barrels	$0.60	$3.00	$3.00
1863 Dec.	Mortiz Pringsheim	Fredk. St.	beer	5 barrels	$0.60	$3.00	$3.00
1864 April	M Pringsheim		fermented liquors	3 barrels		$3.00	
1864 June	Moritz Pringsheim	Baltimore	fermented liquors	4 barrels		$4.00	
1864 July	M. Pringsheim	Baltimore		4 barrels		$4.00	
1864 Aug.	M. Pringsheim	Baltimore		4 barrels		$4.00	
1864 Sept.	M. Pringsheim			3 barrels		$3.00	
1864 Dec.	M. Pringsheim	Baltimore	fermented liquors	3 barrels	$1.00	$3.00	
1865 Jan. 9	M. Pringsheim	Baltimore	white beer	4 barrels	$1.00		$4.00
1865 March 10	Moritz Pringsheim	Baltimore	fermented liquors	4 barrels	$1.00		$4.00
1865 May 14	M. Pringsheim	Baltimore	fermented liquors	4 barrels	$1.00		$4.00
1865 May	M. Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick	white beer	4 barrels	$1.00		$4.00
1865 May	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick	Income		$5.00		$55.00
1865 May	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick	gold watch		$1.00		$1.55
1865 Aug.	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	white beer	8 barrels	$1.00		$8.00
1865 Nov.	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.		8 barrels	$1.00		$8.00
1865 Dec.	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick	white beer	6 barrels	$1.00		$6.00
1866 Jan.	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	white beer	6 barrels	$1.00		$6.00
1866 Feb.	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	white beer	6 barrels	$1.00		$6.00
1866 Mar.	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	white beer	6 barrels	$1.00		$6.00
1866 April	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	white beer	6 barrels	$1.00		$6.00
1866 May	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	Brewer	500 barrels	$1.00	$25.00	
1866 May	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	Retail Liquors Dealer			$25.00	$50.00
1866 May	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	white beer	7 barrels	$1.00		$7.00
1866 June	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	white beer	9 barrels	$1.00		$9.00
1866 July	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	white beer	10 barrels	$1.00		$10.00
1866 Aug.	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	white beer	8 barrels	$1.00		$8.00
1866 Sept.	Moritz Pringsheim	Frederick St.	fermented Liquor	8 barrels	$1.00		$8.00
1866 Sept.	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	Income			$13.10	
1866 Sept.	Moritz Pringsheim	16 S. Frederick St.	Gold Watch			$1.00	$14.10

THREE UNLISTED MARYLAND TOKENS

BY: W. WALLACE STONE R-47

Three unlisted Maryland tokens have recently come into view, they are from Annapolis and Baltimore City. The first is a give-a-way or quasi advertising piece. The other two are commerative pieces with recent anniversaries of Maryland historical events.

The first token from Baltimore City is from the MARYLAND CASUALTY CO. A brass issue measuring 30mm, with arc lettering on the obverse inside the border stating MARYLANMD CASUALTY/ replica of the Maryland flag within a shield design inside a circular raised rim. Tiny lettering centered under the shield "incorporated" around the digits 1898. The reverse AMERICAN GENERAL in arc style lettering inside the rim, with man or horseback pointing left (George Washington ?) with field background and olive branches under horses feet.

The Maryland Casualty Company was organized in 1898 in Baltimore city as an insurance company underwriting home, fire, marine and in later years automobile insurance. This firm remained in Baltimore over the years until 1989 at which time it was purchased by the Zurich Financial Group located in Schaumberg, Illinois, suburb of Chicago. This was the single largest financial acquisition that the Zurich Group had made since it's founding in 1912. Even today, policies are still underwritten by Zurich using the Maryland Casualty Company license's and forms as needed.

The second medal or token is the 350th Anniversary of the State of Maryland, authorized by the Maryland Heritage Committee and the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. This is a die struck bronze 1 ½ inch token with busts of Cecil and George Calvert, facing right above the year 1634-1984,and above their heads "Anniversary of Maryland". The reverse depicts the two ships, the Ark and the Dove, above which is stated "The Journey that led to Religious Liberty in Maryland".

The third token or medal is a large 36 mm. round, brass high relief work, depicting the Maryland State House. Above in circular style is the slogan "ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION BICENTENNIAL – 1786–1986" Below the building is "MARYLAND STATE HOUSE 1786"

Both of these tokens were issued by the Maryland Hall of Records located in Annapolis, MD.

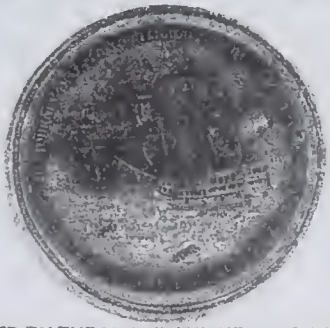
THE OFFICIAL

350TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

1½" DIA. DIE STRUCK BRONZE

AUTHORIZED BY THE MARYLAND HERITAGE COMMITTEE AND THE U.S. CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

350TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND



1½" DIA. DIE STRUCK BRONZE

AUTHORIZED BY THE MARYLAND HERITAGE COMMITTEE AND THE U.S. CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Maryland Casualty token courtesy of The Boswell Token Research Institute

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****

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YOU CAN PLACE YOUR AD HERE FOR FREE AS A BENEFIT OF YOUR MEMBERSHIP…Send to the Editor, W. Wallace Stone, 2661 Greenbriar Lane, Annapolis, MD 21403.

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MD TAMS
P.O. Box 644
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Note: Those paying dues in person and in cash, must get a receipt from the Secretary!

MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.

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NAME (Print): _____ Membership Number: _____

Address: _____

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Telephone: _____ Birth Date: _____ Occupation: _____

e-mail address: _____

My collecting interests are: _____

Other Numismatic Affiliations: _____

I hereby apply for membership in the **MARYLAND TOKEN and MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.**, subject to its Constitution and By laws. Applicants under 16 years of age must have Parent/Guardian signature.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____

( ) Yes, you may publish my name, address and e-mail address in the ***MD TAMS JOURNAL*** Membership Roster.

( ) No, publish my name only in the ***MD TAMS JOURNAL*** Membership Roster.

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MARYLAND TOKEN and MEDAL SOCIETY, INC. – CLASSIFIED AD FORM

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2661 Greenbriar Lane
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21403

Please accept the following classified ad of 25 words or less for publication in the next issue of the Journal. I understand that the deadlines are:
Feb. 15; May 15; Aug. 15 and Nov. 15.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

(Address)
(Line-Counts)
(as 5 Words)

(Address line must include members name and zip)

Submitted by: _____ _____

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Note to Editor: I have exceeded my **25 word free limit** I understand I am charged at a rate of **10¢ per word** over this 25-word limit.
Enclosed is $ _____ for _____ additional words.

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Coming Attractions:

BANC SHOWS, Towson Cromwell Bridge Rd
3 June and 23 September, 2012
February 4 –SWAP MEET- MD TAMS Meeting
Grace United Methodist Church - 12 Noon – 3 pm
24 March – MD TAMS Meeting – Whitman Coin Show
Baltimore Convention Center – 11 AM – 1 PM
30 June -MD TAMS Meeting – Whitman Coin Show –
Balt. Convention Center 11 AM – 1 PM
6 October - MD TAMS Meeting & Swap Meet
Grace United Methodist Church – 12 Noon – 3 PM
17 November – MD TAMS Meeting - Whitman Coin Show .
Baltimore Convention Center – 11AM – 1 PM.